

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 10TH, 1889

NUMBER 23

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
II. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ouvidores.
II. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
RAUL GERALD PERRY,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Ruada Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
R. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching, 7:30 p.m. on Sundays; prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOW, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; in English at 7 o'clock, p.m., on Sundays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Monte Alén, 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 80, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraes at 7:22 a.m.; Entre Rios 5:30 a.m. and returns at Barra at 8:15 a.m.; and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 10:10 a.m. From Cachoeira train leaves at 10:20 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo at 11:42 a.m. Downward train leaves Barra at 6:15 a.m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:30 p.m.; Porto Novo at 1:05 p.m.; Entre Rios 3:10 p.m.; S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Luzilol Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:45; Entre Rios at 12:15; and Missão Picopio (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 12:15 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:30 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward train leaves Missão Picopio at 5:50 a.m.; Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Train, leaves Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a.m.; 3:15 and 5:30 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m., and fourth to Barra arriving at 7:35. Downward train leaves Barra third to Barra arriving at 7:35. Downward train leaves Barra third to Barra arriving at 7:35. Downward train leaves Barra third to Barra arriving at 7:35.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Downward train leaves Porto Novo at 12:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:15 p.m.; returns from S. Paulo at 6:20 a.m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m., where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo trains leave Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:15 p.m. arriving at 10:15 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. Downward train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3:05 p.m., arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m., passengers changing at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. Ferry leaving the station, Praça D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the train from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Corcovado, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4, and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and at 4 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 6:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 9:17 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. Steamers for Petropolis leave the Lagoa das Ilhas at 4 p.m. on week-days and 6:15 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, arriving at 6:05 and 7:30 a.m. and at 5:30 p.m. week-days and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ouvidores, No. 53, 1st floor.
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Achmiação, cor. Rua da Consolidação.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Marquez d'Abrantes; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 1075.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 12 de Março, No. 92 from 12 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Manoel, No. 18, Botafogo.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 10th, 1889.

The ministerial crisis has at last been settled by turning the government over to the liberals and entrusting the administration of public affairs to a cabinet presided over by the Visconde de Ouro Preto—better known as Senator Affonso Celso. On the date of our last issue an effort was being made to organize a conservative cabinet by Visconde de Vieira da Silva who finally was compelled to decline through inability to harmonize the two factions in his own party. This made three conservative leaders whom the Emperor had called to organize a cabinet—Correia, Cruzeiro (Teixeira Jr.) and Vieira da Silva—and as none of them appeared strong enough to organize a ministry which could command a majority in the Chamber the Emperor very wisely concluded to call in the other party. The first invitation was sent out to Senator Saraiva, the one man in whom the Emperor appears to have unchanging confidence, but the Bahia statesman declined because of poor health. The Visconde de Ouro Preto was then sent for, on the 6th, and with the result that the charge was promptly accepted and a ministry organized on the following day. The new cabinet is as follows:

Senator VISCONDE DE OURO PRETO, of Minas Geraes, premier and minister of finance;

BARÃO DE LORETO (not in parliament) of Piahy, minister of empire;

Senator CARNEIRO LUIZ MARIA DE OLIVEIRA, of Minas Geraes, minister of justice;

Deputy LOURENÇO CAVALCANTE DE ALBUQUERQUE, of Alagoas, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works;

Deputy JOSE FRANCISCO DIANX, of Rio Grande do Sul, minister of foreign affairs;

Admiral BARÃO DO LADARIO (not in parliament), minister of marine;

Marshal VISCONDE DE MARACAJU, (not in parliament), adjutant-general of the army, minister of war.

As to the character and ability of the new ministry, much may be said that is favorable, and much that is quite as unfavorable. It is largely composed of men of strong convictions and marked energy. It has declared itself in favor of a progressive liberal policy, but this has so often been done that we are constrained to wait for accomplished facts before offering compliments. It may be said, however, that if the new ministry succeeds in making a good start in the direction indicated, it must necessarily produce good results; but if it gets started on a series of financial and industrial experiments and permits the caprices of some of its members to dominate administrative action, much harm will inevitably follow. The premier, better known as

Senator Affonso Celso, is a man of ability, one of the leading commercial lawyers of the city, an accomplished politician, and one of the principal leaders of his party. He has twice held cabinet positions, once as minister of marine and once as minister of finance. In the last named, he made some very serious mistakes, such as the effort to maintain a fixed rate of exchange by using the means at his disposal in the Treasury, the shipment of coffee to cover remittances for account of the Treasury, and the effort to impose a tax on tramway passengers in this city which led to the unfortunate "vintem riot" of January 1st, 1880,—the first two resulting in heavy losses to the Treasury, and the last in a collision between the mob and the military. He is to Brazil very much what James G. Blaine is to the United States—a man to be admired for his brilliant abilities and energy, and to be feared for his caprices, audacity and hasty deductions. The new minister of empire is more of a literary man than a statesman, and is a favorite at the palace. The minister of justice is an able but impetuous man, a skillful parliamentarian, and will be a valuable manager in the next elections. The minister of agriculture is a man of recognized ability and integrity, and may be expected to perform the duties of his important office with credit. The minister of foreign affairs is a new hand and has his reputation to make. The remaining two ministers are purely military men, and their selection marks a very significant change of policy in Brazil. It is known that the selection of professional men for the departments of marine and war was specially imposed by the Emperor upon each of the leaders called to organize a ministry, and it is asserted that the first list of the new cabinet contained civilians for this place. The persistence of the Emperor, however, who has undoubtedly been strongly urged to this by his confidential advisers, finally prevailed, and the adjutant-general of the army, Visconde de Maracajú, was placed in the department of war, and an admiral, Barão do Ladario, in that of marine. Both are able men in their professions and have had nothing to do with politics. The first has served as president of three frontier provinces where the services of a military man were required, and the latter, better known as Com. Costa Azevedo, is *intendente* of marine at this capital. The latter was educated in the United States navy, where he served several years before the Mexican war. He is not altogether a favorite among naval men because of his opposition to "rings" and "jobs," but he is generally recognized as one of the ablest and best men in the service. It is probable that under his administration some of the barnacles will be rubbed off the Brazilian fleet. The selection of these two men is accepted as an indication that the Crown proposes to meet the present republican movement by the vigorous use of all the military resources of the empire. The apathy of the Emperor over these open threats of opposition to the succession of the Princess Imperial has frequently provoked comment, and it has been feared that he would permit the revolutionary party to grow in strength and organization until it dominated the situation. The selection of the two most prominent men in the army and navy for cabinet positions now indicates that the Emperor has resolved to meet the emergency, and to counteract the growing disaffection in the army and navy through conflicts with civilian ministers by putting men of their own profession at the head of those departments.

It should be evident to the commerce of Rio that the city has entirely too many banks. The most superficial student of political economy knows that good dividends

can not be earned unless the banking institutions become the reservoirs of private savings, and employ these for the benefit, at the same time, of the shareholders and of the depositors. The larger the amount of deposits held by the banks, the larger will be their earnings and consequently the larger will be the dividends to be received. It appears from the abstract made from the balance sheets of the banks of Rio, and of those in the provinces which publish their reports here, that the capital of these banks now almost equals the amount held on deposit, and this appears to us to be a proof of our assertion that there is a superabundance of banking institutions already organized, and as there are more coming it would appear that the greatest prudence will soon become requisite, not only on the part of investors who may be inclined to enter these institutions, but more particularly on the part of the managers and directors, who will possibly be tempted to entertain proposals for business clearly hazardous, rather than confess that competition is reducing earnings. The premiums to which the shares of the smaller and more recently established banks in Rio have advanced seem to us based on nothing but a speculative feeling. Take the Banco Delcredere for example. With a paid up capital of 2,000,000\$ and reserve fund of 150,000\$, the bank has a liability on bills re-discounted of over 5,000,000\$, and its shares are quoted at between 250\$ and 260\$ per share. It appears evident that this cannot be considered an intrinsic value, but one based upon speculation. Others of the newer banks are under similar abnormal influences, and prudence, we repeat, becomes more and more requisite. Most of our readers will recall the excitement over insurance companies a few years ago, when shares of companies only just organized were nominally pushed up to 50 and 60 per cent. premium, since when many of the shares have declined below par. Banking may be overdone as well as insurance, and in the former case the interests concerned are so much greater and more widely distributed that any consequent failure is sure to be more serious. We suggest that company organizers remain satisfied with the number of banks already in existence in the city of Rio, or if the anxiety to hold shares in these institutions must be met, let them organize local banks in the interior towns.

The steamship agencies of Santos, unable to submit longer to the delays and losses occasioned by the insufficient accommodations and arbitrary treatment accorded them at the custom-house of that port, have addressed a memorial to the minister of finance, under date of the 14th ult., calling attention to the present state of affairs in that important institution and asking for adequate remedies. The subject is one which should have received immediate attention, but in view of the apathy and lack of appreciation on the part of the outgoing ministry and the chaotic state of public affairs during the past fortnight, it is more than probable that the document referred to has not even been read. It is cause for deep regret, even from an official standpoint, that such matters as this can not be attended to without a moment's delay. The foreign trade of Brazil is the most fruitful source of revenue which she possesses, and it is simply suicidal to permit these complaints to pass unnoticed. What the importing merchants and steamship agencies of this city have had to endure, especially during the last six months, is not unknown, even to the officials. Shipping has been delayed for days and weeks, and merchandise of every kind and description has remained on the lighters awaiting discharge at the custom house for even longer

periods—and all this to the serious loss and inconvenience of the mercantile community. There have been complaints, of course, but the customs officials know their power and consequently paid no attention whatever to them. In Santos, it is to be presumed that the same policy has been pursued. The steamship agencies complain of the lack of warehouse room in the custom house, of their obligation to hire hulks and lighters for the receipt and storage of merchandise at fabulous prices, the limited hours of discharge and insufficient number of laborers, and other impediments and inconveniences which operate to delay discharge and increase expense. If these difficulties are not removed, they advise the government that the trade of Santos will be transferred to Rio de Janeiro, which will unquestionably be true. We do not know that the importers will gain much by the change, but they will certainly make the trial. And the result will be that the trade of Santos will suffer most severely, while the people of Brazil will have to pay enhanced prices for their goods to cover the expenses incurred through the lifeless and indifferent administration of the custom house.

The Brazilian health authorities have been showing a most worthy diligence in examining imported food and drink to prevent any evil occurring to the consumer, and we highly commend this care, when extended to imported articles, for the foreigner should not under any circumstances be permitted to poison the Brazilian consumer. At the same time, we may be permitted to call a part of the attention of the chemical experts, who are so busy in guarding the consumer against the rascality and avarice of the foreigner, to a matter of such vital importance that the silence of Brazilian journals on the subject is difficult to understand. We refer to the salt now supplied to the Rio market. Many, no doubt most, of our readers are accustomed to use refined salt in the kitchen as well as on the table, but the very large majority of consumers use the coarse salt until recently imported from Cadiz, St. Ubes and other producing centres. The paternal Brazilian government has placed such a duty on foreign salt, however, as to virtually render it a luxury, and the Brazilian consumer has been reduced to seasoning his food with the produce of the salt pans of the northern provinces, which, we have good reason to believe, in place of being a condiment, is unpleasantly like a poison. We are informed that the mixture of sand and earth with the salt supplied Rio consumers is not nearly the worst, but that the salt when exposed to the air quickly becomes ill-smelling, proving that some organization in a state of putrefaction is present. We have been informed that a farmer in the province of Minas Geraes lost the whole of a shipment of bacon (*torcinho*) which, cured with "native industry" salt, arrived at Rio in a condition unfit for food, and this is not the only case of this character either. Now, it appears evident that there is something radically wrong in the sanitary condition of the city of Rio. The death rate, averaging as it does nearly 60 per diem, is only too clear a proof of this, and although want of water, defective drainage, etc., may have more or less to do with the mortality, some other cause must exist for this state of things. This, we are convinced, must be sought in the food and drink of the people, and until this is discovered and destroyed the city will remain the pest-hole it appears to be. And we say pest-hole advisedly, for if yellow fever remains endemic during the cold months, and *beri-beri* makes its five or six victims per day, what are the dwellers in Rio to expect when the thermometer gets into the

nineties again? It is alarming. If the salt supplied the Rio consumers is of the quality we are assured it is, there can be no reasonable doubt that one great cause of this increase in the mortality reports is discovered. One thing is certain—most rigorous examination of this necessity of life is imperative. Patriotic protection for the Macaó, Mossoró and Cape Frio salt pans is all very well, but it is murder to force the poorer classes of Rio to use an article which, being a necessity of life, contains germs of disease and death. Rio Grande do Sul declines to use "native industry" salt; an experiment proved its inferiority to the imported article, and the special tariff there allows importation of the latter. We sincerely advise dealers in salt here to make use of the Rio Grande tariffs and bring the cargoes up to Rio. It is perfectly legitimate, and at the same time it is philanthropic.

Gazeta de Notícias, 8th June.

THE PROGRAMME.

At the political reunion which was held yesterday at 2 p. m. in the office of the *Tribuna Liberal* there were present, besides a large number of liberal senators and deputies, the republican deputies Lamounier Godofredo and Monteiro Manso.

Visconde de Ouro Preto gave a summary of the programme of the situation, proposed to H. M. the Emperor and accepted without restrictions by the chief of the state.

The programme consists of:

1st.—The extension of the ballot. Income need not be proved. Every adult Brazilian citizen will be a voter who can read and write and exercises a certain profession. Representation to correspond to the number of voters.

2nd.—Provincial autonomy. The presidents of provinces will be elected in three or five-name lists and chosen by H. M. the Emperor. Judges of the lower courts (*1.ª instancia*) will be nominated by the presidents of provinces, and in this manner also will he filled such places as are purely provincial.

There will be distinction of service and of revenue and a development of municipal autonomy.

3rd.—Freedom of worship.

4th.—Civil marriage.

5th.—Temporality of the Senate, by a proportional renewal to harmonize with the nature of the institution the necessity of a more immediate representation.

His Ex. will present these projects as a programme around which are to gyrate the coming elections, and will ask of the newly constituted Chamber urgency for the two first measures—extension of the ballot and provincial autonomy.

Sr. Lamounier said that individually he would not refuse his support to the cabinet's democratic measures to be proposed, and reserved to himself to speak in the name and as a representative of his party when the cabinet appeared before the Chambers.

THE BUDGET FORECAST.

The Brazilian budget forecast for the present year is not of a hopeful character. After estimating the revenue as favorably as possible, and allowing for no more expenditure than is certain to take place, there is still a deficit of over £2,500,000. To this must be added a sum of £500,000 for the relief of sufferers by the drouth in Ceará, and the epidemic of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro. As is always the case with a country whose expenses are greater than its income, much difference of opinion exists with regard to the proper courses to be taken. The financial experts have bitter controversies upon the best way of making the country self-supporting; but, so far as can be judged, the schemes advanced are only variations upon the art of begging the question. Upon one point all are agreed—namely, that it was the Paraguayan war which threw Brazil behind her finances. She has never been able to pay for that war, her average deficit ever since 1873 being £2,800,000. The revenue exhibits a certain amount of elasticity, and is, in fact, gradually on the increase from year to year; but finding sixpence is small consolation to a man who has lost a sovereign. Brazil is doing as much as she can to improve her position, and where there is a way is sure ultimately to be found. The country is but sparsely populated, yet the incitements held out to immigrants are not sufficiently tempting. The first thing to do is undoubtedly to put the currency on a fair basis at once—until this is taken in hand there can be no feeling of security among the lower classes, and so long as a widespread insecurity exists there can be no substantial advance in the welfare of the country. —*Financial News*, London, May 11, '89.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEBTEDNESS.

The latest computations credit the principal South and Central American states with the following debts at the end of 1887: Brazil £97,806,118; Argentina £62,777,745; Peru about £50,000,000; Mexico £28,810,777; Chile £16,764,939; Uruguay £15,085,077; Costa Rica £2,523,059; Guatemala £2,128,692; Paraguay £1,397,401; Bolivia £1,231,942; and Nicaragua £279,206. This gives a grand total of about £278,804,956, which, including the debts of Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador, will easily reach £300,000,000 at the present time. In view of the backward and unsettled state of the majority of these countries, the character of their populations, and their incertain development, it is not time that investors should inquire somewhat more closely into the security of such investments?

MORTALITY REPORT.

The following is a classified table of the deaths occurring in this city during the month of May, arranged according to the classification used by many medical authorities. There appears to have been a considerable increase over April, showing that the sanitary condition of the city is far from satisfactory. The large increase in deaths from *beriberi* will attract attention.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	males	females	males	females	total
<i>Zymotic, or Blood diseases:</i>					
Yellow-fever	43	14	7	37	57
Small-pox	4	7	4	6	11
Other zymotic	98	65	96	23	142
<i>Constitutional:</i>					
Consumption	87	84	98	37	266
Other varieties	147	71	116	56	490
<i>Respiratory system:</i>					
Cin. alary system	77	61	108	11	158
Heart diseases	171	48	106	42	217
Other varieties	21	9	15	4	30
<i>Digestive system:</i>					
Stomach	147	112	181	47	317
Small diseases	2	1	2	1	3
<i>Nervous system:</i>					
Paralysis	119	77	171	8	196
Uremia	—	9	6	3	9
Urinary system	20	7	11	8	27
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>					
Stillbirths	36	29	65	—	65
Abortion	9	7	2	2	11
Old age	8	20	11	1	11
Congenital weakness	17	14	30	—	34
Unclassified	53	15	35	16	97
Accidents and injuries	14	4	14	1	18
Homicide	3	2	1	2	5
Total	1,109	651	1,091	297	1,760
<i>Total according to age:</i>					
Under 12	12	21	21	50	103
Yellow-fever	10	14	30	1	55
Other fevers, etc.	54	11	70	23	158
Consumption	9	14	119	29	161
Respiratory	99	2	33	13	145
Heart diseases	3	1	115	103	221
Digestive	164	5	43	47	259
Nervous	134	5	29	28	196

Under this heading are included 117 deaths from *beriberi*. Taking the population at 350,000 the above total gives a monthly rate of 5.03 per thousand.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—Owing to the ministerial crisis and the change not only in the persons of the cabinet, but of the political party at the head of the government, there were no sessions during the week at either Senate or Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Some residents of Sobral, Ceará, are treating of the establishment of a cotton factory in that place.

—It is reported that a valuable coal mine has been discovered at Jerupitunha, province of Ceará.

—Recent advices from the interior of the province of Maranhão state that rains had been abundant, and the outlook was very satisfactory.

—An interest guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum for 15 years has been granted for a central sugar factory to be built in the municipality of Risario do Catete, Sergipe.

—By a decision of the legal authority the property of the Taubaté, S. Paulo, gas company has gone into the hands of Visconde de Tremembé and Dr. Francisco de Moura Bechar as receivers.

—A telegram published here on the 6th states that the Rio Grande do Norte provincial assembly meeting had been transferred to September 1st because the drouth had caused the justifiable absence of members.

—The Carajás Indians have been making it lively for settlers in the Alto Xingó region. Murders and thievery are reported. Some 500 were present in one raid, and much alarm is felt by rubber-gatherers.

—On the 28th ult. a Bahia journal says that the police sub-delegate at a place called Mundo Novo reports that he and the detachment are besieged in the barracks by a band of criminals, and asks for reinforcements.

—There were only 138 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos during last month.

—The Bahia senatorial election resulted in the victory of Barão de Gualhy, minister of marine, conservative, Sr. João Ferreira de Mena and Antonio Carneiro da Rocha, liberals.

—Nichterly has at last come up to the scratch by instituting an inquiry into the alleged complicity of a merchant named Henrique da Silveira Martins in the circulation of counterfeit 200\$ notes.

—The celebrated Botucatu chief, Tito de Mello, is after the judicial authorities again with his campaign. Tito's neighbors ought to invite him to try his 'prentice hand on Judge Lynch!

—The *Gazeta de Aracaju*, Alagoas, says that the news from the interior represent a great scarcity of food and consequently much suffering. The drouth has been severe and the plantations have been greatly injured.

—There were 373 deaths in Campinas in May, making a total of 2,205 since the beginning of the year. Campinas has a population of about 18,000, more than half of which abandoned the city after the epidemic appeared.

—The total export of rubber from the Amazon valley in April amounted to \$22,466 kilogrammes, of which 459,379 kilogrammes went to the United States. Of the total 205,548 kilos. were shipped from Manaus direct to Europe.

—Rio Grande do Sul has been suffering severely from inundations owing to the heavy rainfall. Advices from Livramento state that the Jaguary and Tocoy rivers overflowed a considerable extent of country and caused severe losses.

—The *Diário Mercantil* is informed that laundry machinery of the latest pattern is now on its way out from the United States for a large laundry to be established in Campos Eliseos [Elysian fields] city of S. Paulo. Prominent capitalists of S. Paulo are said to be at the head of the enterprise.

—The Artesian well at Canafistula, Ceará, on which operations were begun on April 17th, had reached a depth of 270 feet on May 15th. A great part of the drilling had been through layers of rock. We are informed that water had been struck, but not of the requisite quality and quantity.

—On the 2nd news were received of the Ceará reservoir commission. It was working with great activity, and had built two kilometres of railway from the quarries to the site of the dam. As it was necessary to break up large blocks of stone to lay the foundations of the dam, why these fragments were not used is uncertain.

—A shoe-dealer of São Paulo, named Barcellos, has adopted the surname of Clark, so that he can reap some imaginary benefit from the reputation established in Brazil by the well known house of Clark & Co. This is a new dodge in escape the operations of the law forbidding the unauthorized use of another man's commercial name. The *Junta commercial*, however, has registered the articles of partnership of the Barcellos brothers, and raises no objection to the name adopted.

—Four notorious cutthroats recently threw the village of Cravinhos, on the Mogiana railway near Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, into extreme terror by murdering a poor inoffensive black and threatening to kill others. Two of them hunted up one of the threatened parties and tried to kill him, but the result was that one of them was killed on the spot. Whereupon the frightened people came out of their hiding places and called the poor man a "public benefactor" for ridding the place of the desperado. It is curious to note that the desperado was called a "police captain."

—A correspondent of a Ceará journal writing from Baturité gives an account of a wild pigeon roost, or nesting place, near there which he recently visited. The birds are said to number millions, and the inhabitants go egg-gathering to a great extent. The correspondent estimates that 6,000 people daily visit the roost and they average 20 litres of eggs apiece, or say 120,000 litres per diem. As each litre is said to be composed of 200 eggs, the daily out-turn appears to be 12,000,000 eggs, which is very properly stated to be startling. The market price is said to be 40 rs.—100 rs. per litre, but the use for the eggs is not clearly explained. The story suggests "egg-nog."

—The *Correio de Santos* of the 5th inst. announces the accidental discovery of an important theft of merchandise in Santos, which may serve to clear up many of the complaints for some time made in that city. A clerk from one of the important commercial houses there saw some packages coming out of a shop in Rua Xavier da Silva concealed in bags on which he saw the mark "L. & C." (Linn & Co.) partly erased. The matter was reported and the police discovered 10 more packages in the same place with the same mark. The name of the thieving merchant is not given, but it is said that the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

—There were 111 deaths in Campos in May, of which 16 were from diarrhoea, 8 from diverse fevers and 4 from measles. The principal diseases appear to be those of the digestive organs.

—The *Correio do Salto*, a S. Paulo journal, declares that it will consider him the real republican chief who places himself at the head of an armed revolution. At the same time the *Correio* thinks it inappropriate to have a revolution, and that the choice of leaders may be deferred for a while.

—Pará journals give an account of a horrible scene of bloodshed on May 8th at a town called S. Miguel do Guanaia in that province. Two merchants, brothers, were seated at the dinner table, when three Caracaras, one the master and the others his employees, appeared and the former at once shot and killed one of the merchants, afterwards stabbing the corpse and cutting off one of the ears. The other brother was stabbed and also killed, and finally one of the murderers mistaking a companion for the clerk of the murdered man, fired upon him with fatal effects. It is evident, says the journal, that the murder was premeditated as the chief assassin made his will and took leave of his family before proceeding to attack his victims and has since prevented himself to the police. Old quarrels over competition in business is the cause of this horrible affair.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The decree authorizing the sale of the Corcovado railway is dated on the 31st ult., and the purchase price was 120,000\$.

—A call of 208 prs share in the 2nd series of the Oeste de Minas railway capital is payable on 4th—6th July next.

—The Viação Central do Brazil company was organized on the 8th, and the first call, 10 per cent, on the capital is payable on the 15th inst.

—The May receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 329,818\$50, of which 103,483\$310 from passengers and 205,335\$370 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—The sale of the S. Carlos do Pinhal (Rio Claro) railway to a syndicate represented here by Norton, Megaw & Co., has been completed and the sum paid is stated to be \$8,000,000\$.

—There was not a quorum at the meeting of the Villa Isabel tramway called for the 5th to consider the proposition for the sale of the road. There seems little doubt that the sale will be made as the sum offered will suffice, it is said, to pay 233\$ per each 200\$ share. The next meeting is called for the 13th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Argentine paper currency fell to 62½ per cent of its par value on the 4th inst.

—Quarantine at Buenos Aires has been reduced to what the telegraph calls "a severe sanitary inspection."

—A telegram of the 7th says the governor, ministers and mayor of Mendoza are proposing to raise a loan of ten millions for the improvement of the city.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 4th inst. states that a loan of £700,000 was placed on the London market that day for the construction of a railway from Montevideo to General Artigas, on the Brazilian frontier.

—As we stated months ago, the Argentine government is determined to oblige all banks in the republic to come under the provisions of the free banking law. To this effect, Congress is requested to apply a tax on all deposits of so-called private banks, and it is understood that if this gentle reminder does not produce the desired effect, other more effective measures will be adopted to enforce the free banking law in all quarters. This looks like a serious blow to foreign capital, but in reality the government is conferring a boon on the banks, although the board of directors and shareholders in London may fail to see the advantages thus forced on them. The measure is calculated to produce an ill feeling in London.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, May 21.

—The demand for dwelling houses in the centre of the city is still increasing and it is now impossible to rent an ordinary house, say of 6 rooms, for less than \$180 to \$200 per month. Every hotel, however clean, every *posada*, however dirty, every *conventillo*, every nook and corner where a *cama* can be placed, is occupied. Hundreds of small shopkeepers are forced to construct a sleeping apartment behind the counters at which they do their daily work, and we have met workmen who earn a good salary and who are obliged to sleep in the open air because they are not admitted under the shelter of a roof. We were accosted by an Irish mechanic this week who informed us he was off to Rio de Janeiro by the first steamer because he could not find a room in the city of Buenos Aires, though he offered to pay a good price.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, May 24.

—About 100 journeymen tailors were recently arrested and imprisoned in Buenos Ayres for holding a meeting in a private home without permission of the police. And yet the Argentine Republic is called a free country with republican institutions!

—Taking into consideration the comparatively small population of the Republic, it is easily seen that Uruguay stands in the first rank of South American nations as a revenue-producing country. For while Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia show receipts per inhabitant of \$3, 4.50, \$5 and \$2 respectively; Brazil \$5, Chile \$14, and the Argentine Republic itself only about \$20 in currency depreciated 50%, Uruguay can boast of receipts amounting to \$21 gold per head (equal to \$35 in currency,) the inhabitants paying this amount without at all complaining of heavy taxation, the facilities of commerce being so great that the charge is not even felt, and, moreover, it being well known that our custom house duties are lower than those of any other country, and that for this reason goods are often shipped to Montevideo to be sent overland to Brazil.—*River Plate Times*, Montevideo.

—Nothing could be more satisfactory than the summary of progress as reflected by the figures of the census [1887] and Buenos Aires may claim the reputation of being one of the most go-ahead cities of the age, vying with the sudden and amazing growth of the largest cities of the United States and Canada. The ratio of increase in the population of Buenos Aires is the largest known, amounting to 7.3% stretching over a period of eighteen years, ten years of which, from 1869 to 1879, may be put down as a stage of negative progress, and eight, from 1880 to 1887, as one of actual advance. This ratio of increase, 7.3% per annum, compares as follows with that of the progressive cities of the world:

City	Ratio
Chicago.....	6.8 % per annum
San Francisco.....	5.6 " "
Boston.....	5.2 " "
Brooklyn.....	4.3 " "

It would be interesting to compare also the ratios of Melbourne, Sydney, and Winnipeg, but we have not the figures at hand. At the rate of increase of the last eighteen years, Buenos Aires doubles its population every 13 years; and we may add that to-day the population of the city is increasing at a much faster rate, owing to the enormous tide of immigration flowing into the country; a fair percentage of new arrivals remains in the city. It is calculated that Buenos Aires to-day has a population of half a million souls at the very least.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, May 21.

LOCAL NOTES

—A negro, 50 years old, died here on the 5th of "epileptic illness," according to medical certificate.

—The new minister of justice has appointed Desembargador Trigo de Lencina temporarily to the position of chief of police.

—An exchange estimates that the late João Alfredo ministry distributed not less than 800 titles and decorations!

—One of the first effects of the change in the political management of the empire is said to be the secession of numerous liberals, who are now become republicans.

—A medal is due Manuel Sandoz Lima, 16 years old, who recently presented himself as a volunteer sailor for the imperial navy. As a rule volunteers are caught in the street by press gangs.

—A thief availed of the death of Senator Octaviano to apply to various jewelers to buy to obtain goods in the name of the widow. Fortunately the rascal has been caught by the police.

—The S. Paulo *relação* has ordered a new trial in the case instituted against various persons for putting into circulation a lot of cancelled, called-in treasury notes recovered from the sunken steamer *Bahia*.

—The six-day water supply obtained from streams in the Serra do Commercio has already given rise to protests from property-holders, and interminable law-suits are likely to follow. The government dodges the difficulty, however, by disclaiming all responsibility.

—On the 24th ult. the Sociedade Abolicionista Ceneense held a meeting at one of the theatres of the city for the purpose of awarding various medals commemorative of the liberation of Ceará and the law of May 13th, 1888, to persons more or less conspicuous in the abolition movement.

—The Brazilian regular army on December 31st last was composed of 13,152 men, of which 2,626 were artillery, 2,297 cavalry and 7,663 infantry. The ranks were 957 men short of the legal strength which is 3,195 artillery, 2,440 cavalry and 8,474 infantry men. The garbison of Rio was composed of 1,911 men, or 803 artillery, 201 cavalry, 774 infantry and 13 detachments.

—There were 146 naturalizations in this city during the year ending 30th April.

—A fine lunar rainbow was seen at S. Paulo on the night of the 5th. The liberals were called on the 6th, and the believers may contemplate the inference.

—Sr. Ray Barbosa, editor-in-chief of the *Diário de Notícias*, was invited to take the portfolio of justice in the new cabinet, but declined. The *Diário* says so.

—It is getting complicated. Which is to be president, Bocayuva or Barbosa? This republican movement will completely upset our reasoning powers yet!

—A witty colleague says that on the 7th no one could find a conservative in the Rua do Ouvidor. Everybody now is either a liberal or a republican. Severe, but true.

—The following new provincial presidents have just been announced: São Paulo, Brigadier Conto Magalhães; Bahia, Dr. Almeida Couto; Mato Grosso, Colonel Cunha Mattos.

—We are all in mourning again. Mme. Patti Nicolini is not to visit Rio. Probably *her-her* is the cause this time. However, it is the common belief here that Patti never could sing!

—Another strike among the laborers at the Santa Cruz slaughter house is reported, because the municipality has not paid their wages for the last three months. Think what it will be when the train lines are under this same kind of management!

—On the 7th the police arrested a fanatic who was trying to kill himself by battering with his head. He was sent to the Misericórdia hospital, where he committed suicide by stabbing himself in the "preconial region" with a piece of glass.

—On the 8th a lad was curious enough to assist at a row in the Travessa do Onivitor, where a man was complaining of the loss of his watch and chain. The lad was much surprised to find the missing articles in his coat pocket, and very properly at once delivered them to the police.

—We are glad to observe that the *Gazeta de Notícias* has commenced a salutary measure. Our colleague prints the name of a government employee who has had no time to properly attend to his duties, and entailed much annoyance on a taxpayer. Hit them again, colleague, hit them again!

—There are two bitterly disappointed men in this city because of the recent change of ministry—the Barão de Guahy who heads the senatorial triplicate train from Bahia and who will just miss being chosen senator, and the editor-in-chief of the *Cidade do Rio* who will now lose the moral and material support of the government.

—A friend overheard a civil register clerk declare in a tram recently that in the S. Christovão ward of this city, within a period of four or five months [our informant is not quite sure which], he had registered 400 deaths, 173 births and 25 marriages. It appears that Rio would dry up and disappear, did not foreigners and provincials come in to fill the blanks caused by death.

—According to the communication of Sr. Pereira Vianna, minister of empire, dated on May 11th, published on June 8th, and addressed to the commissary general of the Capuchin missionaries in Brazil, there is nothing in the laws, nor in the constitution of Brazil which prevents the entry of novices into the order. On the contrary, the government appeared to think it advisable that novices should be received, for the services of the Capuchins have been so very important in taming Indians.

—The *Journal* of the 8th relates that the proprietor of a house in Rua do Senador do Encino was called upon a few days since to pay the predial tax for the first half of 1887. As he had paid the tax, he exhibited the receipt and finally, after much trouble, got the administrator of the tax to order the cancellation of the debt. Notwithstanding all this the judicial process was continued and on the 7th he suddenly found that the house was being appraised for sale at auction to satisfy the tax. Such incidents as these do not contribute very largely to the reputation of Brazilian officials.

—The problem of perpetual motion has been solved by Sr. Bazilio Magno Mendes Leal, a resident of Bom Fim do Pomba, Minas Geraes, who has contributed his discovery to the *Gazeta de Notícias*. The machine consists of a bellows and a wheel; the wheel is set in motion by a blast of air from the bellows, to which it is then coupled, and the wheel produces blasts, and the blasts propel the wheel at infinitum—or any how as long as the wheels and bellows last. The inventor does not appear to have considered the propriety of using legislative bellows to propel his machine, but they are to be recommended as they may be considered indestructible.

—According to a Havas telegram "Donovan" won the Derby. A decided Gladstonian victory, if the horse is of the nationality its name indicates.

—The minister of war has asked his colleague of agriculture to interfere in the matter of the Carris Urbanos refusing free trips to officers and soldiers on duty.

—On the 23rd ult. the minister of war informed the adjutant general that after the ranks of the 9th cavalry and 25th infantry were filled, 293 recruits were to be furnished the marine corps. The recruits are expected from the northern provinces.

—On the 1st inst. the navy department sent estimates to the agricultural department of the expense requisite to destroy that lighter sunk in the Santos harbor about six months ago. The navy department is slow in making estimates; let us hope it is sure.

—The coasting steamer *Rio Grande* seems to have had a narrow escape in the storm of 27th ult. in her run from Montevideo to Rio Grande. A rudder chain broke and for two hours the ship was completely at the mercy of the waves. The deck works of the steamer suffered considerable damage.

—Will the funny man of *O Paiz* be glad to know that if we unfortunate dwellers in the Rua Sete de Setembro are occasionally splashed with mud, this accident is not nearly so conducive to bad language as would be the invasion of the poets and loafers that infest the Rua do Ouvidor.

—During 1888, 3,800 patients were received at the military hospital here and 203 were brought over from 1887. Of these 3,714 were discharged as cured, 76 were transferred and 35 died, leaving 178 patients at the end of the year. Beri-beri and consumption caused most of the deaths.

—The produce sent to the Rio market by the small farmers in the suburbs last month is estimated to have amounted to the money value of 625,495\$270, of which, however, 205,674\$500 is represented by charcoal, which shows that the destruction of the woods around the city continues on a large scale.

—The telephone company of this city, which has given so wretched a service for the price charged, has had the facial rigidity to ask the government for an extension of privilege for 20 years. The government, however, proposes to work that pocket for itself, and the petition has accordingly been archived.

—The exceptionally high death rate in this city during the past week deserves the serious attention of the sanitary authorities. The "scare" of the summer being over, the board of health and department officials appear to have lost all interest in sanitary matters. Where is Dr. "Flashing Thanks"?

—The *Diário de Campinas* states that the mortality in that city was 252 in January, 223 in February, 407 in March, 890 in April and 373 in May; total 2,205. We are informed by parties conversant with the epidemic there that these figures are much below the truth, as the daily reports during a part of April were much under the reality.

—As the government has decided to make Mr. Slater, as representative of the Western and Brazilian telegraph company, liable for income tax, we presume that managers of foreign banks, steamship companies, sewing machines, insurance companies, life and fire, *et id omne genus* must be prepared for a similar infliction.

—O *Paiz* is responsible for the report that Sr. Ferreira Vianna, late minister of justice, and afterwards of empire, in the João Alfredo cabinet, will proceed to Rome and take holy orders. This action will not clear him from political life, for a good part of the Pará delegation to the Chamber, and also one senator, show the "crown" when present at legislative meetings.

—The list of persons and corporations drawn up on the 25th ult. by the Instituto Histórico for the reception of the medals struck by that society in commemoration of the abolition act of May 13, 1888, was printed in the *Diário Oficial* on the 3rd inst. There are 552 medals in all—4 gold, 50 silver and 498 bronze—of which 71 are still on hand for subsequent profound deliberation. The 4 gold medals were for the Emperor, the Princess Imperial, the Pope and Pope's secretary. Of the silver and bronze medals 124 are distributed among the officers and members of the Instituto, including a number of the bitterest pro-slavery men in the country, such as Simão and Richard Gambleton Dant. All the municipal councils, public libraries and principal literary and commercial corporations of the empire are named, 17 newspapers of Rio, and a large number of individuals. Besides these 161 foreign societies are to receive the medals. The principal omissions to be noted are the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of New York, M. Victor Schlegeler (who did so much for emancipation at the outset), Cardinal Lavigier (who is doing so much to check the African slave trade), the British Minister, and THE RIO NEWS.

—The arrivals of immigrants here in May numbered 2,111, of which 974 were Spaniards, 722 Portuguese and only 28 Italians.

—The new minister of the United States in Paris, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, upon being presented to the minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic had to employ an interpreter, for he does not know French and Mr. Spuller does not know English.—*Journal do Commercio*, 8th June. Mr. Spuller's education seems to have been neglected.

—On the morning of the 3rd a waggon going at full speed down the Rua Sete de Setembro ran over an old Portuguese, who died before reaching the hospital. The driver of the waggon escaped, and not even the number of the vehicle was taken. Until some hundreds of these brutes of drivers are shot there will always be danger for footmen in the miserably narrow streets of Rio.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Up to latest advices only two proposals for the projected improvements at the Rio Granic bar have been received by the government.

—The *Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro* company was duly organized on the 4th inst. The directors are to receive 10,000 each per annum.

—On the 31st ult. the minister of agriculture refused the request of the União Telephônica do Brazil company for an extension of its privilege for 20 years.

—The *Cidade do Rio* says that owing to the decree demutizing foreign silver coins in the Oriental Republic, all the Brazilian silver is coming back home.

—On the 4th hypothecary notes of the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil sold at 76 per cent., but the buyers also paid 77½ per cent. It appears that 1½ per cent. represents the discount on a *cautela*.

—A company to be known as *Commercio e Industria* is in process of formation here. The capital is 300,000 in 200\$ shares and its object is the preparation of coffee in the hull for shipment.

—The Petropolitana mill has raised a foreign loan, through Visconde de Figueiredo, for 4,000,000\$ nominal to retire its present debentures and pay the floating debt. Conditions are not made public.

—The May receipts of the Victoria [Espírito Santo] custom-house amounted to 9,559\$391, of which 2,886\$315 were from imports and 4,519\$405 from exports. The total receipts in the corresponding month of last year were 18,423\$860.

—The bills passed by the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing loans to Santos and Campinas for sanitary improvements, and to the São Paulo water and drainage company (*Cantareira e Esgotos*) have been signed by the president of the province.

—O *Paiz* states that including the Petropolitana mill loan for 4,000,000\$ the Rio Municipal loan and that for the Associação Commercial do Rio, Visconde de Figueiredo has raised about 20,000,000\$ Brazilian money, in the markets of Lisbon and Oporto.

—The May receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 214,687\$54, against 133,010\$87 in the corresponding month of last year. The reduced customs schedule for that province which has recently gone into operation, seems to be increasing the receipts.

—The Banco Provincial de Minas Geraes was duly organized at Ouro Preto. The capital is 5,000,000\$, of which 10 per cent. is paid up, and it is proposed to decline 2,000,000\$ to *credit foncier* transactions, the balance of the capital to be used in commercial operations.

—O *Paiz* of the 6th mentions a report that the "Rebocadores e Saveiros" company had bought the Saude dry-dock for between 1,500,000\$ and 2,000,000\$. A meeting of the shareholders of the company is called for the 14th to consider an increase of capital, and the shares have advanced very rapidly.

—On May 31st the Bank of Brazil had advanced to planters the following totals on account of the loans authorized by the General Assembly:

Rio de Janeiro.....	1,971,532\$755
S. Paulo.....	2,262,375\$ 670
Minas Geraes.....	1,401,181\$ 620
Espírito Santo.....	31,562\$ 235
	5,666,652\$280

—The May receipts of the Pernambuco custom house and other revenue offices, compared with last year, were as follows:

	1889	1888
Custom-house.....	715,259\$909	823,880\$116
Recebeitoria geral....	42,626\$ 899	38,697\$ 343
Recebeitoria provincial.	22,705\$ 985	141,600\$ 647
The imposto de giro collected in the custom-house amounted to 70,645\$752.		

Stock at Santos this morning, standard hands	743,000 b
Sales for United States during week	16,000
do knoppe do	37,000
Shipments to United States do steamer	29,000
do knoppe dit	58,000
Market steady: Good Average	68 1/2
Steamers loading for United States	1

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Cumulative quantities
3,000,000\$	3,000,000\$	--	Associação Commercial...	8 1/2 - Jan. 81	500\$	130200\$	
75,000	75,000	45,754\$	Corporação Fluminense...	10 000 - Jan. 81	200	155,000	
1,000,000	200,000	--	Companhia de Lavoura...	10 000 - Jan. 80	40	40 000	
1,500,000	150,000	--	Cadafahia...	--	200	--	
10,000,000	4,000,000	--	Deas D. Pedro II...	3 000 - Jan. 88	200	105,000	--- 1758000
200,000	200,000	--	Revoador e Fabrica de Tumbos	--	200	--	
1,000,000	200,000	--	Represas de Caxias Publicas	--	100	--	
150,000	30,000	--	Fabrica de Bicombos...	--	40	--	
316,000	316,000	16,735	Guava Market	1 500 - Feb. 89	200	35,500	
2,000,000	1,000,000	--	Ind. Lda. Vigoroso Machete	--	100	--	
1,000,000	1,000,000	--	Industrial de Oleos...	1 000 - Feb. 89	200	--	
220,000	220,000	220,000	Industrial Plastic (Klompens)	9 000 - Jan. 89	50	--	
2,600,000	2,100,000	--	Lavoura, Ind. e Colab...	--	200	--	
4,000,000	300,000	--	Melhoramento U. de Nictis...	--	200	--	
700,000	50,000	--	Nova Industria...	--	200	--	
400,000	400,000	--	Oleos Ville Nova...	3 000 - Feb. 89	200	--	
7,000,000	7,000,000	235,000	Pastori, Agric. & Industrial	5 000 - Aug. 88	100	52,000	
1,000,000	300,000	--	Pastori Mineira...	--	60	--	
470,000	470,000	--	Placatun de Caxias...	--	100	150,000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	--	Refinoalcoas e Sacchar...	--	200	--	
2,000,000	200,000	--	Saneamento do Rio...	--	200	240000-300 000	
1,126,000	1,026,000	35,400	Sergopol Mantimentos...	6 000 - Aug. 80	100	140,000	

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from their will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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